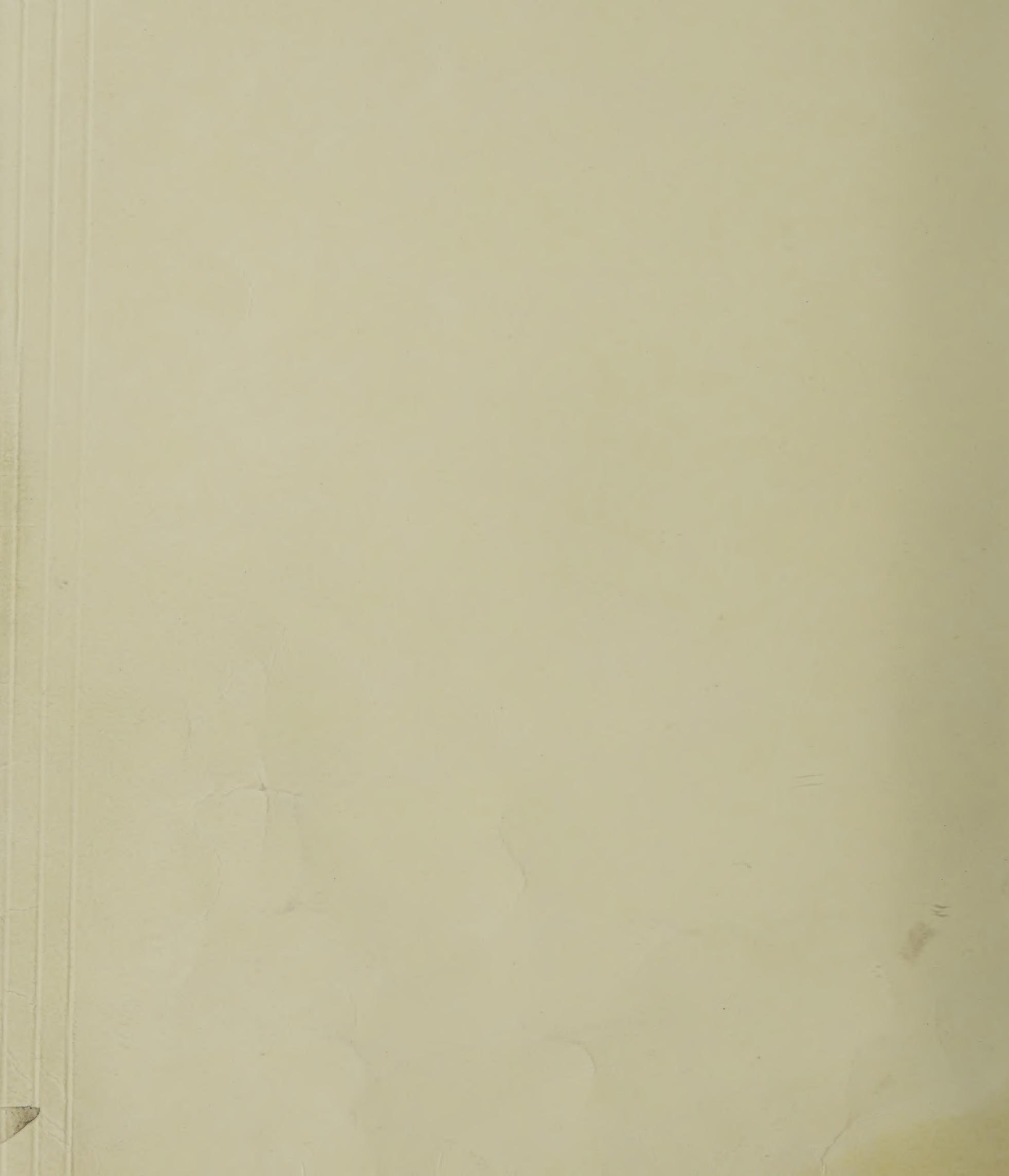


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Los Padres National Forest

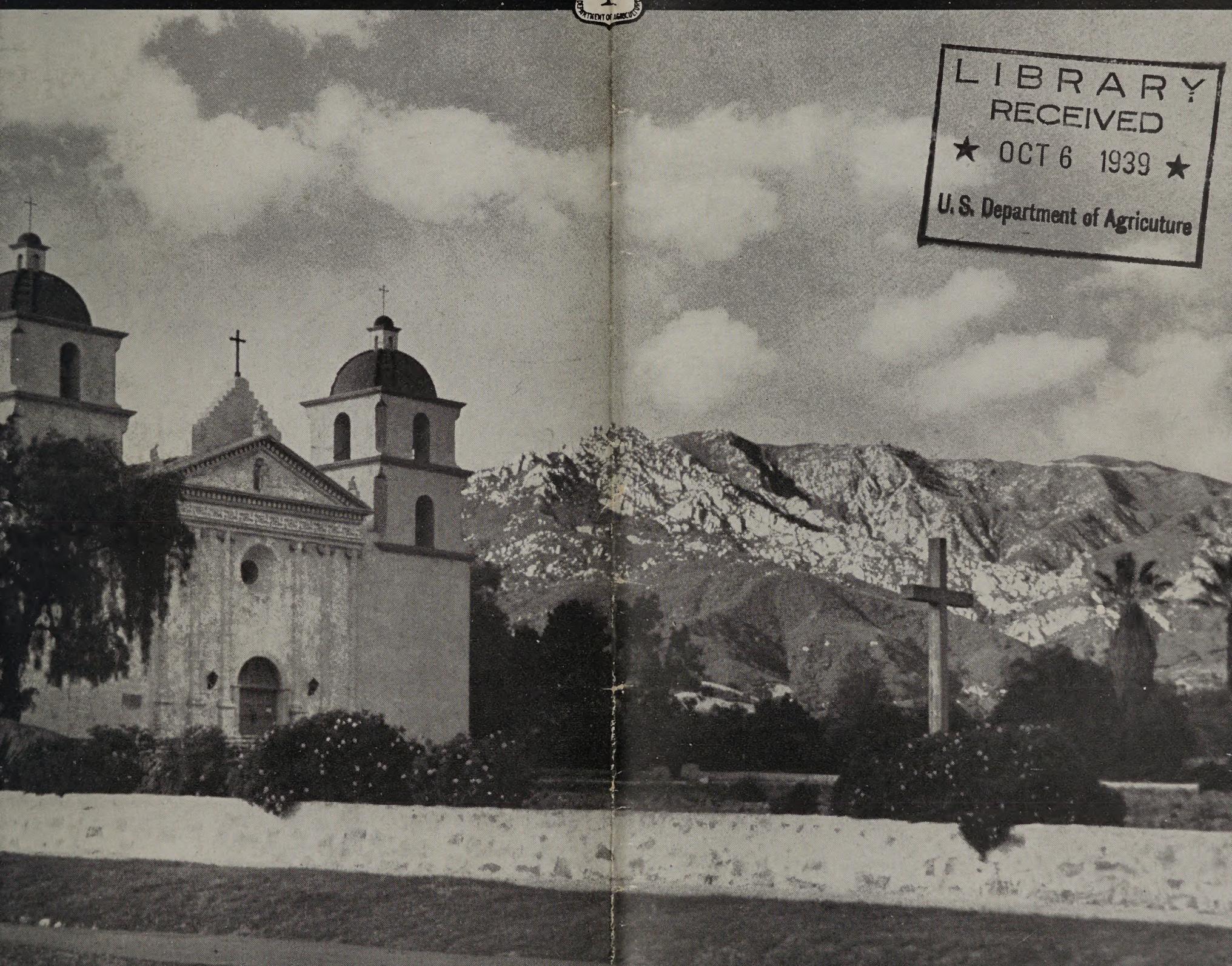
MAIN DIVISION



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U. S. Department of Agriculture



MISSION SANTA BARBARA IN LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

F-371546

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

M. F. 23-R. 5. 1939



HORSEBACK PARTIES ARE POPULAR IN LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST.—OBERT.

Los Padres National Forest—California MAIN DIVISION

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, unlike other forests in Southern California, contains vast areas of typical semiarid mountainous land, unaltered by the improvements of settled territory. Some remote areas remain today just as they were when the padres first trod the Indian trails. The ancient routes of travel through the forest, the agricultural practices, and the trends of outdoor pursuits are reminiscent of the trails, the crafts, and the pastimes of the early rancheros.

It is a region rich in the historic lore of centuries; a land of distinctive natural charm. Here is a part of the chain of Franciscan missions, each located about a day's foot journey from the next one. Early California dons gaily rode the paths now followed by Rancheros Visitadores. Such memorable names as Father Junipero Serra, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Gaspar de Portola, Vizcaino, and Anza appear again and again in the early history of the region. In many places throughout the forest ancient Indian caves have been found containing relics and paintings of the race that helped to build the missions.

The trails of the padres extend from Ventura to Monterey in Los Padres Forest, the old foot route on the Monterey Division passing through a portion of the forest between Mission San Antonio and Mission Soledad.

Frémont's trail across the San Marcos Pass is still visible. History relates how Frémont's party was led over an old Indian trail to capture Santa Barbara without bloodshed, while the enemy awaited them at Gaviota Pass. Later, the stagecoaches cut deep wheel tracks in the solid rock of the pass, and hikers today may follow the route past the old tollhouse near the summit of San Marcos Pass.

Legends recite the deeds of Joaquin Murietta and other notorious bandits, and tell of their ramblings and hideouts. Today in the Santa Cruz country, far back in the forest, is a giant grapevine spreading over several acres, reputedly planted by Joaquin himself.

Los Padres National Forest consists of two divisions, and includes most of the mountainous country along the central coast of California. Extending from Monterey County in the north, the forest covers the mountainous parts of San

Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. The southeasterly portion of the forest reaches inland into Kern County in the lower San Joaquin Valley. Included within the forest are the mountain ranges commonly known as the Santa Lucia in the Monterey Division, and La Panza, Santa Ynez, San Rafael, and Sierra Madre ranges in the southern portion of the forest. With a gross area of 2,016,082 acres, of which 1,773,987 acres are Government-owned, this national forest is the largest in California.

The Monterey Division of Los Padres Forest, located in Monterey County, is geographically separated from the southern division and is administered as one ranger district. A separate recreation map folder has been published giving a more complete description of the Monterey Division.

The westerly and southerly boundaries of Los Padres National Forest parallel the coast in a more or less irregular manner from Point Sur near Monterey to Ventura. Between the Pacific Ocean and the forest boundary lies the coastal plain, the width of which varies from 1 to 40 miles. This coastal area contains some of the most fertile and productive valleys in California, especially in localities where water for irrigation is available from the nearby mountains. To the east of the forest are the extensive oil fields of the San Joaquin Valley. Southeast of Los Padres and adjoining it is the Angeles National Forest.

The southern portion of Los Padres Forest contains five major drainage systems: The Santa Maria River with its well-known tributaries, the Sisquoc and Manzana; the Cuyama; the Santa Ynez from which the city of Santa Barbara, including Montecito, obtains water; the Ventura River; and the Santa Clara. These streams supply the water for the rich citrus sections in the south and the farm lands and communities of the coastal valleys. A very small portion of the drainage of Los Padres Forest flows northward into the San Joaquin Valley. It is estimated that 90 percent of the water flowing from the forest slopes reaches the main rivers and streams of the coastal plains.

The topography of the region is very steep and mountainous, elevations ranging from 500 feet to nearly 9,000 feet above sea level. Mount Pinos, elevation 8,826 feet, is the highest point within Los Padres Forest.

HISTORY AND PURPOSES

Los Padres Forest was created and developed because of the necessity for better protection and control of natural resources. Alterations and additions have been the result of ever-changing conditions as population has increased in nearby communities. The original forest was composed of



F-302358

LOOKING DOWN SUNSET VALLEY, LOS PADRES FOREST

several isolated areas—Pine Mountain, Zaca Lakes, and Santa Ynez, reserved by President McKinley in 1898-99; Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, reserved by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 and 1906, respectively. These reserves were combined and named Santa Barbara National Forest on June 26, 1908. On December 3, 1936, at the request of interested county authorities and civic organizations, the name was changed to Los Padres National Forest. The original purpose for which these reserves were created; namely, watershed protection, is still their primary function, and with the growth of population and agricultural development the foresight of the men who created this protection forest is increasingly apparent.

Experience has demonstrated that this vast mountain-watershed territory may also furnish recreation, grazing, and other important public services. However, the area

CUYAMA RIVER DURING FLOOD STAGE CARRYING GREAT QUANTITIES OF SILT

F-371550



must be so managed that the primary purpose of watershed protection is safeguarded at all times.

ROADS OF SCENIC INTEREST

Present-day travel is accommodated by main highways which traverse the areas adjacent to Los Padres Forest on all sides, only a very few of the main roads passing through forest lands. Traveling north from the metropolitan area of Los Angeles on the Coast Highway (U S 101) the motorist passes through the city of Ventura, in which is located Mission San Buenaventura, founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1782. At this point travelers may turn north on the Maricopa Highway (U S 399), which traverses the forest through the scenic Wheeler Gorge and Sespe River country and leads to the San Joaquin Valley and Bakersfield by way of Cuyama.

Westward from Ventura the highway runs along the coast to the beautiful city of Santa Barbara, with its amphitheater of high mountains. Here is the magnificent Court Honor of Spanish architecture, and the historic Santa Barbara Mission, founded by Fermin Francisco de Lasuén in 1786, from which the city takes its name. Santa Barbara is a center from which tourists may take several routes to visit scenic and historic spots. One of the noteworthy drives, El Camino Cielo, is located within the forest and affords inspiring views of the coast line and the Channel Islands. From this road also can be seen the Gibraltar and Juncal Reservoirs on the Santa Ynez River, and a wide vista of the typical chaparral-covered watersheds of the back country of Los Padres National Forest.

The San Marcos Pass Highway (State 150) crosses a portion of the forest into the Santa Ynez Valley. This road leaves the Coast Highway (U S 101) 4 miles north of Santa

YUCCA FIELD NEAR FRAZIER MOUNTAIN

F-234006



F-371552

PINE MOUNTAIN CABIN, AN OLD LANDMARK

Barbara and follows the general location of General Frémont's route across the pass.

About 20 miles northwest of Santa Barbara, and on the Coast Highway, is Refugio Pass, one of the early-day stage routes, which crosses the coastal range and follows down the north slope to Santa Ynez, an old stage stop. Nearby, at Solvang, is located the well-preserved Mission Santa Ynez, founded in 1804. Northeast of the mission is the village of Santa Ynez, from which a road (State 166) leads to pretty little Zaca Lake, with Lookout Mountain and Zaca Peak looming above.

Continuing north from Santa Barbara the Coast Highway follows a narrow plain between the forest and the ocean, turning inland through the scenic Gaviota Pass to cross the valley of the Santa Ynez. Just beyond is located the broad fertile valley of Santa Maria, known as "The Salad Bowl." Some of the most valuable farm land in Santa Barbara County is located in the Santa Maria Valley, which is dependent upon the forest for its water supply from the Manzana, Sisquoc, and Cuyama Rivers. A road leads from Santa Maria eastward across the forest to Cuyama and the San Joaquin Valley.

After crossing Gaviota Pass, an interesting side trip may be made from Buellton westward to the Lompoc Valley, noted for its great fields of mustard and flowers grown for seed. Nearby is Mission La Purisima Concepcion, founded by Father Lasuén in 1787, which has been restored and made a State monument.

North of Santa Maria (U S 101), the motorist passes through Arroyo Grande and Pismo to San Luis Obispo. Here is seen Mission San Luis Obispo, founded by Fathers Serra and Cavaller in 1772. A few miles beyond the city the highway again crosses Los Padres Forest over Cuesta

Pass. Some of the finest grazing lands within the forest are in this vicinity.

The motorist may take State Highway 1 from San Luis Obispo to Morro Bay and follow the scenic Shore Line Highway via San Simeon to Carmel and Monterey.

Beyond Cuesta Pass the Coast Highway (U S 101) continues down the Salinas River Valley through grazing and farm lands to King City, the headquarters of the Monterey Division of Los Padres Forest, then through Salinas, San



THE FIGUEROA FIRE LOOKOUT

F-332629

Jose, and on to San Francisco. At San Miguel is Mission San Miguel Arcangel, founded by Father Lasuén in 1797.

In the extreme southeasterly portion of Los Padres National Forest, U S 99 crosses Tejon Pass, known as the Ridge Route. Just north of this pass a county road leads westward to the Frazier Mountain and Mount Pinos recreation areas.

Other secondary highways and roads within and adjacent to the forest are shown on the map.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The climate of the southern division of Los Padres Forest is semiarid. In the coastal areas, summer temperatures and

humidity are sometimes tempered by summer fogs. Precipitation on this part of the forest varies from 16 to 30 inches per year, approximately 80 percent falling from December to March, inclusive, with occasional snow on the higher elevations. At Mount Pinos and Frazier Mountain the snowfall is sufficient for winter sports. At present this area is somewhat inaccessible, but planned developments will eventually make available here a wonderful winter playground.

The long, hot, dry summers make the forest cover of timber and chaparral highly inflammable, and disastrous fires may occur in almost any month of the year. Fire danger is greatest from May to November, inclusive. Although the climate is conducive to high fire hazard, it is attractive for recreation and outdoor life. Campers using the forest usually pack light during the summer months. Tents are not needed, and it is common practice to sleep out under the stars with a sleeping bag or a minimum of blankets.

THE MAJOR RESOURCES

TIMBER.—The timbered area in Los Padres Forest consists of approximately 80,000 acres and is considered of much greater value for watershed protection and for recreation use than for lumber production. At the present time there are no commercial timber sales in operation on the forest. The following timber species may be found: Redwood, ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, white fir, and incense cedar. Of interest to botanists and tree lovers is the bristle-cone fir or Santa Lucia fir (*Abies venusta*), a rare species growing mainly in the Monterey Division of Los Padres Forest.

FORAGE.—Permits to graze domestic livestock are issued to resident stockmen, who annually graze 6,200 cattle and horses upon the forest. The average yearly use of Govern-



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ZACA LAKE ON THE SANTA YNEZ DISTRICT





F-358337

MANY SCENIC SPOTS ARE TO BE FOUND IN ISOLATED CANYONS

ment-owned range land is $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, and grazing is so managed as to maintain a permanent forage supply, with ample feed provided for wildlife. Grazing use is also correlated with watershed protection and the needs of campers for pasturage of their saddle and pack stock.

MINERALS.—Mineral resources of the forest are not great, cinnabar being the only commercially valuable ore. At the present time several small mines are in operation in the Cachuma and Gibraltar Dam areas in the Santa Barbara District.

WATER.—Most of the streams in Los Padres Forest are intermittent in flow, drying up during the summer months. The preservation of a good forest cover helps to regulate the flow of the streams and springs, and the chaparral-covered mountains are the most dependable protection against excessive floods and erosion.

Fire is the greatest destroyer of watershed cover in California. Destruction of watershed cover results in soil erosion. When the mantle of trees and chaparral is removed, rain falls on a bare surface and instead of sinking into the soil the water is lost through rapid surface run-off, and floods and the silting

of reservoirs occur. Vegetation drops leaves and twigs that form a natural mulch or humus which performs several important duties. It checks the movement of water on the surface of the ground by a series of miniature barriers and keeps the soil porous and in place, forming a condition that is ideal for the penetration of melting snow and rain water. Examination of the soil beneath discloses that this porous condition is formed by humus, other organic material, and insects. Without such soil cover and barriers the water from storms runs rapidly off the surface, starting erosion and moving the soil downhill. The immediate effects on the watersheds are that the topsoil is washed away, reducing the fertility of the land, the resultant cover is less effective than before, and the good soil needed for a protection forest and chaparral cover is lost.

RECREATION ATTRACTIONS

Los Padres National Forest, extending as it does over a great area, is easily accessible to the people of Southern California. The forest contains many scenic and natural attractions, and recreation is one of its important uses. Within this portion of the State are many interesting places closely linked with the early history and development of Southern California. The present Coast Highway from Los Angeles to Monterey and San Francisco was once a part of "El Camino Real," or the King's Highway, over which the padres made their journeys from mission to mission.

Enjoyable motor trips may be made to many of the canyons, valleys, and mountains of Los Padres Forest. The Ojai, Santa Ynez, Cuyama, and Lockwood Valleys are well-known beauty spots, and the timbered slopes of Frazier Mountain and Mount Pinos are popular recreation grounds.

On Los Padres Forest the present recreation and outdoor activities are, in part, an outgrowth of the early-day round-ups, fiestas, and gatherings at the larger ranchos where riding, roping, and barbecues were so popular in the days of the Spanish settlers. Until very recent times, demands for outdoor activities were served by barbecue pits and picnic tables near old ranch headquarters. At first these were available only to the ranch owners' families and friends, but later were opened to use by organizations and family groups.

Their surroundings made the early Californians outdoor people who enjoyed hunting, fishing, and similar sports. As

Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for tourists and sportsmen to leave behind them.

the deer and other game animals sought shelter farther and farther back in the mountains, extended trips by horse and buckboard became common, preparing the way for overnight camping trips. Distant mineral and hot springs located in the foothills and mountains soon became famous, and many parties came to these springs to camp and enjoy the beneficial waters.

The demand for outdoor recreation is increasing, and the Forest Service is constantly making improvements to keep up with the ever-growing needs of the visiting public. Much of the recreation demanded by the local people on Los Padres Forest is of the more primitive types of camping and outdoor life, and there is a strong preference for horseback parties, hiking, and pack trips to the back country where only the simplest types of accommodations are available.

In general, it may be said that there are no superlative scenic or geological attractions for the tourist or sightseer on Los Padres Forest. Campers, picnickers, and hikers will find rest and relaxation in quiet, secluded spots, conveniently located for hunting and fishing. Small camps, ideally situated off the beaten paths, are provided for those who prefer the simplicity of small parties to the usual type of congested campgrounds. In the entire Los Padres Forest there are 354 improved public camps, of which 287 are isolated trail camps, accessible only to the hiker and packer; the balance being family-type camps and picnic grounds, which may be reached by automobile.

The recreation improvements at camp and picnic grounds on the forest are so constructed and placed as to insure adequate fire preven-

tion. The sanitary requirements of the camps are strictly enforced in order to safeguard the water supply for dependent communities. In addition to Forest Service public camps, the State and several of the counties maintain a fine system of public parks.

WILDLIFE OF THE FOREST

Wildlife adds materially to the enjoyment of the forest. Deer are the most conspicuous of the wildlife forms, and Los Padres Forest provides an ideal environment. Hunting is a major recreation use, and each season finds increasing numbers of sportsmen coming to Los Padres from all parts of California. It is estimated that there are 30,000 southern blacktail and California mule deer on the forest. Game birds, quail and dove, are fairly plentiful. Except for a few black bears on the southern division, large fur-bearing animals are scarce, but coons, foxes, and other small mammals are common. Predatory animals are not considered a serious menace here, although coyotes and mountain lions are fairly numerous. Control of predators is undertaken only where it is necessary to maintain a complete, balanced community of wildlife.

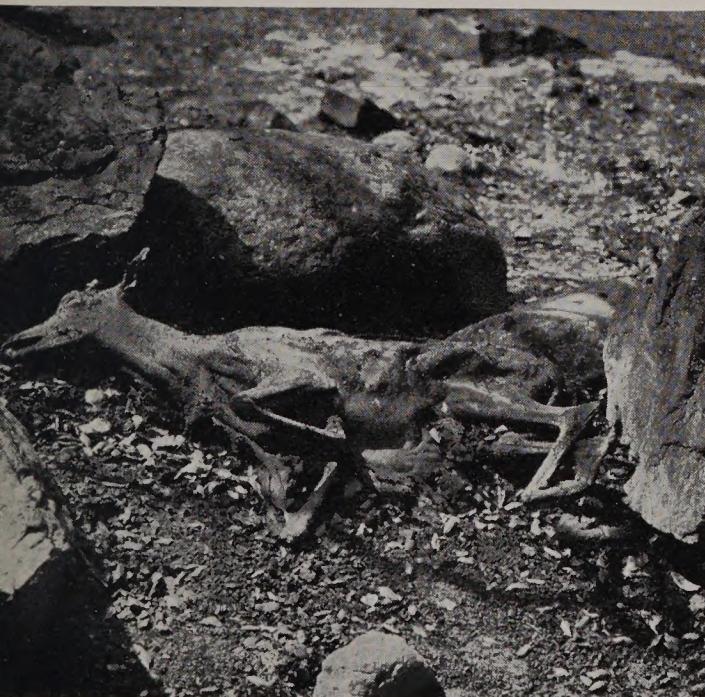
Early-season fishing is fair in many of the streams accessible by automobile. Fishing is allowed in the Gibraltar Reservoir only under permit from the city of Santa Barbara.

GAME REFUGES.—There are four State game refuges within Los Padres Forest which are shown on the map included in this folder. Hunting in these refuges is prohibited.

SISQUOC CONDOR SANCTUARY.—A sanctuary has been established in the Sisquoc

FIRE DESTROYS GAME

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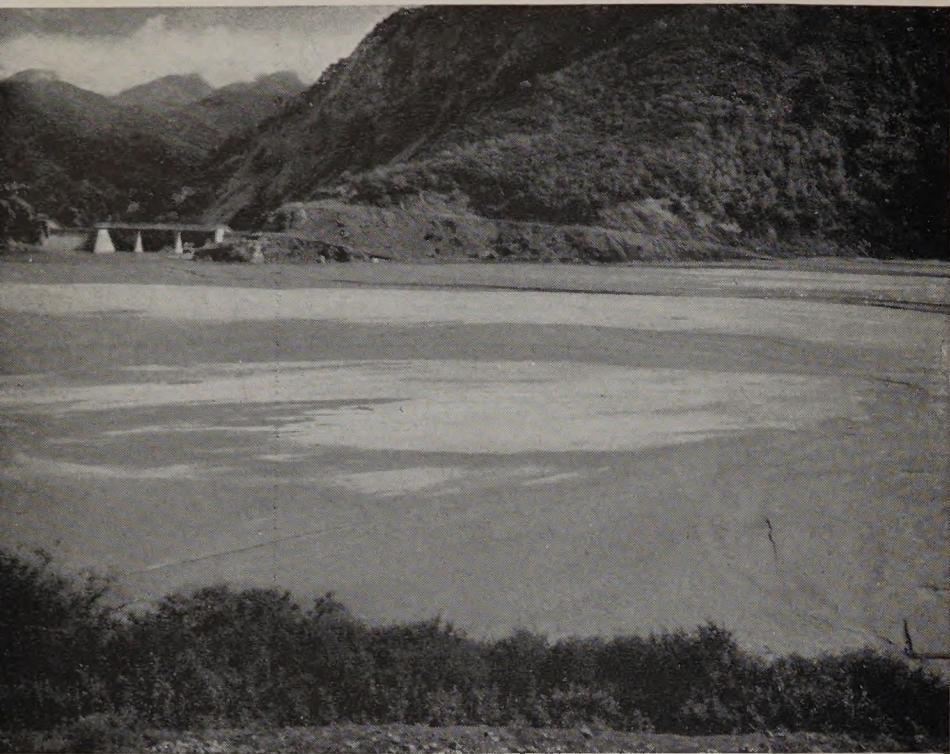
FIRE DESTROYS VALUABLE COVER ON
WATERSHEDS

F-358331

FIRES SUFFOCATE THE BIRDS

F-271962





F-TEMP. 239D

MONO DAM, SHOWING SILT DEPOSITS FROM BURNED-OVER SLOPES

drainage for the perpetuation and protection of the natural environment of the California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), listed by ornithologists as a rapidly vanishing species. Formerly the California condor was not a rare bird in the State and had a wide cruising radius, extending as far north as the Sacramento and Salinas Valleys, east to the San Joaquin Valley and the lower portion of the Sierra Nevada, and south to Orange and San Diego Counties. Decrease in available food supply, losses caused by shooting, and the encroachment of civilization have reduced the number of birds rapidly, and the range or present habitat has been diminished to a relatively small area centered in Los Padres National Forest, where it is estimated that 50 condors still live. *This area has been closed to all forms of public travel and use for the protection of the few remaining condors.*

The California condor is the only species of its kind found in North America. Its great size and spectacular flight make it a bird of interest to all. The maximum weight of a mature bird is estimated to be 25 to 30 pounds, and its maximum wing spread 11 feet. It is a bird of peculiar habits, tremendous power of flight, and comparatively long life. The condor is not in any way a predatory bird, and feeds almost entirely on carrion. It is fully protected by Federal and State laws, which also prohibit the disturbance of nests or the taking of eggs.

WILD AREAS

There are two wild areas within the forest, the Ventana Wild Area in the Monterey Division, and the San Rafael Wild Area in the southern portion.

The Ventana Wild Area covers approximately 55,884 acres in some of the most rugged sections of the Monterey Division. Accessible only by trail, the area will be kept free from any type of development that might detract from its primitive status. Camping places have only simple conveniences for travelers on foot or horseback. The Carmel and Little Sur Rivers, and tributaries to the Big Sur River have their source within the area.

The San Rafael Wild Area is located in Santa Barbara County and contains about 75,000 acres. In general, it is planned that this area shall be so managed as to retain all the features of a wilderness compatible with the need for water conservation and the safeguarding of public health and safety. Primitive types of environment and travel are to be maintained in order that the area may serve as a place in which those interested in the harder kinds of mountain recreation can enjoy camping and travel through mountain areas on foot or horseback.

PROTECTING THE FOREST

Fire prevention and suppression is the first duty of every forest officer. Most of Los Padres Forest is covered with a chaparral vegetation of high inflammability, and fire is an ever-present danger. During the fire season, normally from June 1 to November 15, 26 lookout men and 50 to 60 forest guards and patrolmen are employed to assist the regular administrative officers in the prevention and suppression of fires.

The district ranger is directly responsible to the forest supervisor for the general administration, and fire prevention and suppression activities on his district. The forest guard is assigned a patrol area and is responsible to the district ranger. Each forest guard is a representative of the Forest Service, and his most important function is fire prevention. Frequent contacts by forest officers with visitors to acquaint them with the fire problems is of great benefit in the prevention of man-caused fires. Statistics show that 85 percent of all fires in California are caused by human carelessness.

Primary lookout stations are constructed on high peaks affording full visibility of the surrounding country. Normally a lookout man is able to detect a fire within a radius of 15

Automobile and pack train parties camping in Los Padres National Forest must be equipped with a shovel and ax suitable for fire-fighting purposes.

miles. His first duty is to detect and report fires to the nearest forest officer.

At strategic points throughout Los Padres Forest, fire trucks, each equipped with pump and water tank, have been stationed to aid in suppressing roadside fires and to provide a supply of water. In addition, trucks loaded with fire-fighting tools, portable kitchens, food and fire-camp equipment are stationed at the central warehouse for immediate dispatch to fires. Because a large part of the forest is not accessible by automobile, approximately 70 head of pack mules and 10 head of saddle horses are always kept ready to pack food, supplies, and water to fire camps located in isolated areas.

The communication system is an important part of fire suppression, because minutes count in fighting forest fires. All district ranger headquarters, guard stations, and most of the lookouts are equipped with telephones, while isolated lookouts and patrolmen are supplied with either high- or medium-frequency radio sets, thereby making it possible for them to be in touch with the district ranger or forest supervisor's office at all times during the fire season.

Small, portable radios are used on all large fires and provide direct communication between the fire line, base fire camps, and forest supervisor's office. A mobile radio unit stationed at the base fire camp acts as the communication center for fire messages.

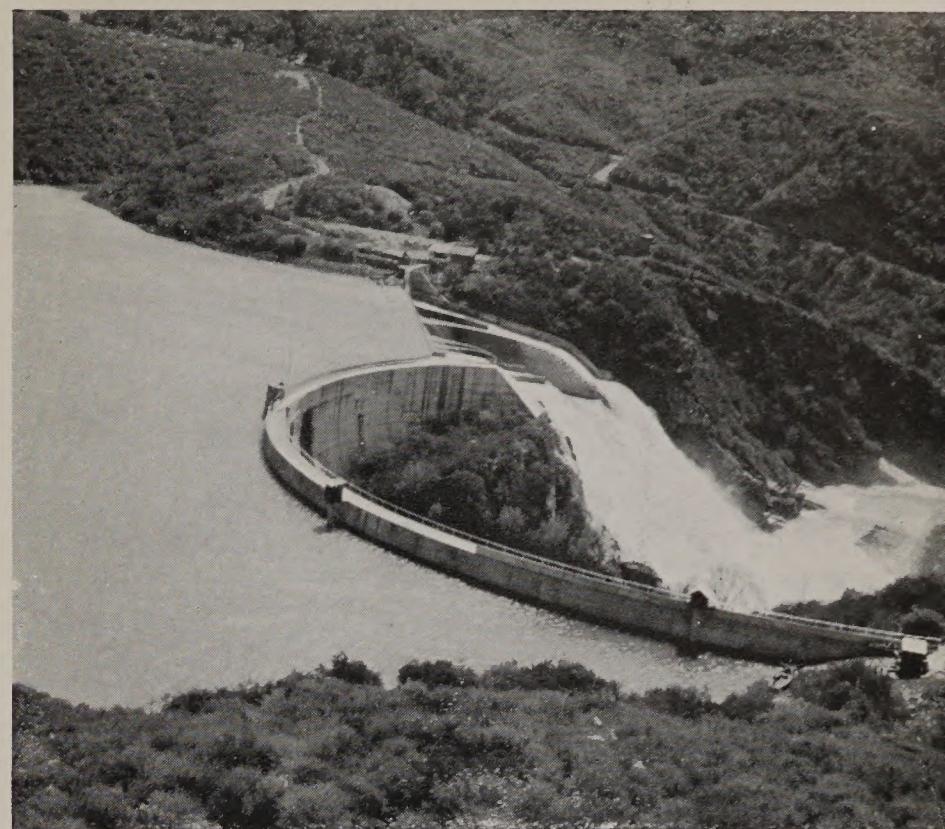
MONTECITO CLOSED AREA

To protect the domestic and municipal water supply of



F-235231

CATTLE GRAZING ON LOS PADRES FOREST



F-371559

CITIES ARE DEPENDENT UPON THE FOREST FOR WATER. THIS IS GIBRALTAR DAM AND THE SANTA BARBARA WATER SUPPLY

Montecito, stored in Juncal Reservoir, a small area of approximately 1,200 acres immediately adjacent to Jamison Lake (Juncal) has been closed to public travel and use.

GIBRALTAR CLOSED AREA

Prior to 1934, severe fires caused by human carelessness swept over a large portion of the drainage of the upper Santa Maria and Santa Ynez Rivers within Los Padres Forest. The destruction of the protective cover of these watersheds has been the important factor influencing rapid run-off and consequent soil erosion. This, in turn, has seriously reduced the storage capacities of city reservoirs and limited the supply of water for valuable agricultural communities.

The immense economic value of the watersheds makes it necessary that absolute protection of the forest cover be maintained at all times. Accordingly, to reduce the element of risk by man-caused fires, the regional forester (under Federal Regulation T-1, Sec. I) has closed to public use, EXCEPT UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT FROM THE FOREST SERVICE, some 273,000 acres of high fire hazard area, known as the Gibraltar Closed Area. The policy of regulated use under permit is a compromise with an ironclad closure of hazardous areas to public use during periods of fire danger, as advocated by many forest protectionists and water users. This compromise is made in the interests of

persons desiring to use this area for hunting, fishing, camping, and other recreation purposes. The Forest Service does not wish to prohibit the public from using the national forest because of carelessness with fire by a very small percentage of visitors. On the other hand, it is clearly evident that the tremendous public watershed values at stake make mandatory some definite fire-prevention measure.

Stream and water pollution is also a serious problem in this area, and the Forest Service is constructing public camps and providing facilities to prevent this menace to public safety. Recreationists using this area should constantly keep in mind the danger of contamination of municipal water supplies. They should remember that the privilege of using the Gibraltar Closed Area depends upon the complete cooperation of each and every user with the regulations set forth in the permit. Only in this way can continued use be permitted.

Changing conditions, such as extremely high fire hazard and increasing value of watersheds affecting municipal water supply, make it necessary that boundaries of closed areas be changed from time to time. Every effort is made to meet the needs of forest users in issuing permits, but the public is cautioned to watch for "Closed Area" signs. If in doubt about the use of any area, visitors should contact the forest supervisor's headquarters at Santa Barbara or the nearest district ranger before entering.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

The office of the forest supervisor of Los Padres Forest is in the Federal Building, Santa Barbara, Calif. District ranger headquarters are as follows:

<i>District</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Post Office</i>
Cuyama . . .	Cuyama Ranger Station . . .	Maricopa
Monterey . . .	King City Ranger Station . .	King City
Mount Pinos . .	Chuchupate Ranger Station .	Frazier Park
Ojai	Ojai Ranger Station	Ojai
San Luis . . .	Forest Ranger Office	San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara .	Los Prietos Ranger Station .	Santa Bar- bara
Santa Maria . .	Forest Ranger Office	Santa Maria

Further information and maps may be secured at any of the stations.

Report all fires discovered, as quickly as possible, to the nearest Forest Service officer, or State or county fire warden.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

PUBLIC USE OF NATIONAL FORESTS IS INVITED

Visitors to Los Padres National Forest are required to observe the following rules:

1. A campfire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fires in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national forest land. Permit is also required for a stove in an auto trailer. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge.
2. Campfires are permitted only in stoves provided at designated public camps in Los Padres National Forest. Open fires are not permitted.
3. Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and an ax per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an overall length of 36 inches; ax, not less than 26 inches long overall, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools must be in serviceable condition. All camping parties will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.
4. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests, except in camps, at places of habitation, and in special posted areas. Smokers must be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.
5. Parts of all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel. Watch for "Closed Area" signs.
6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it.
7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
8. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
9. Observe the State fish and game laws.
10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

YOUR COOPERATION AND COMPLIANCE
WITH THESE REGULATIONS ARE
REQUESTED